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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE funding ſyſtem is alledged to be contrary to republican principles. I am a zealous republican. I have heard a great many high wrought ſpeeches and have read at leaſt a thouſand cutting keen paragraphs in the new ſpapers ſhewing the danger that our principles are expoſed to. What is a man good for if he has not principles.—He is not fit to be hanged—or if you will, he is fit; for you may have it as you pleaſe. Now, Sir, I am perfectly ſound and well fixed in my principles. One is that the public is to be preferred to the individual—that is patriotic, and I may ſay it in modeſty, it is much to my honor. Paying debts, ſay the papers, is anti-republican—the funding ſyſtem is anti-republican. I owe debts, and wiſh the advice of the writers in the newſpapers with regard to my caſe.—It is a caſe of conſcience. I am in trade, and having run in debt for my ſtock, I have eat and drank the profits—for a man muſt live you know, ſir. Whether it is anti-republican to pay private debts, as it certainly is for Congreſs to pay thoſe of the public is my doubt; I do not readily ſee the difference—and this difficulty of my caſe is not to be overcome unleſs by confirming the opinion I incline to adopt, that the payment of my debts is improper for a republican. In ſome reſpects it is worſe than paying public debts.—For the ſin lies at a man's own door; he makes it his own private act. Another point ſeems in my affair clearer ſtill. My creditors are very rich and are growing richer. This overgrown wealth is agreed to be improper in a ſtate of republican equality; ſhall I then by paying them add to this inequality and deſtroy the juſt balance the modeſt and virtuous level which ought to be maintained. No, my country is to be preferred to myſelf; and the creditors, if they are good citizens will reſpect my principles and be quiet—if they are not good citizens ſhall I pamper them with my money? No, I will not: Therefore I do not much inſiſt on having my caſe of conſcience ſolved—for I have reſolved what to do—or rather what I will forbear doing.

Having begun to ſcribble about principles, I find I have more to ſay, though I have finiſhed the point I firſt intended to ſtate. The public ſpirited and truly virtuous writers againſt the funding ſyſtem do not ſpare the ſpeculators. Vipers! I like to ſee them well threſhed. The doctrine of equal rights has been ſtrained by ſome to ſuch extravagance as to admit that they have equal rights with other citizens: But every rule has its exceptions, and Congreſs ſhould have made them. They ſhould have ſaid in their funding law—property is ſound; it is every man's own, and we cannot touch it—excepting however the property of the holders of the public certificates, and alſo of ſuch other perſons as Congreſs on the ground of this precedent ſhall think fit by decrees from time to time to except, and as the public good in their opinion may require. The widows and fatherleſs ſhould have been provided for—ſome perſons have haſtily objected to this humane plea for the widows and orphans who held certificates and have ſold them, that if relief had been given them, the proviſion for them by law would have been a funding law, and of courſe as unconſtitutional and anti-republican as the exiſting act. This is a ſhallow objection—talking and writing in favor of poor orphans lays no tax—does no violence to the conſtitution or to republican equality; in fact a law might have been paſſed ſo as to create no burden. We have as much as a folio of State laws for cancelling their debts which never took a dollar out of their treaſuries; and Congreſs might have done the like. But alas, with precept upon precept from the newſpapers and the example of the States before their eyes they have wilfully offended by their funding law againſt juſtice, principle, republicaniſm and the poor widows. For all which it appears the newſpapers will never forgive them.

GOOD CONSCIENCE.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

OF late, the newſpapers have offered opinions which deſerve to be well conſidered before they are received as truths. It has been ſaid that we muſt keep up a general government, becauſe we cannot have an union of the States without it---and according to the frozen praiſe of theſe writers, the union is rather a good thing than otherwiſe. But we muſt not have a jot more of a general government than juſt enough for the union to rub and go, or ſpeaking more correctly to rub and not go: becauſe ſay they if you give an inch more, conſolidation will enſue, and conſolidation is worſe than ſchiſm, that is, than no union.

According to theſe new fangled federaliſts, the movement of government in future depends on the mutual reſpect and love of Congreſs and the State legiſlatures. The great concern of the latter is to be left Congreſs ſhould loſe a part of the power neceſſary for the union, and Congreſs in this traffic of tenderneſs is to fear leſt the States ſhould want power to prevent a conſolidation---and ſo there will be a great deal of love loſt. It will be loſt, for as the balance between the national and State governments is to be tried in money ſcales, and nothing according to theſe writers, but love and good will can keep the balance true, it will ſoon be deſtroyed. For the trueſt love is ſometimes hot and ſometimes cold and in the firſt change away goes the balance, and diſunion or conſolidation follows in a trice. This doctrine tho expreſſed in other terms has been advanced in one of the Philadelphia papers.

The inſidious concluſion is manifeſt---if the balance of Congreſs and the State governments is ſo very nice and hard to preſerve, and the dangers ſo very unequal, conſolidation being ſo much worſe than diſunion, we have nothing to do, but to turn to the left hand path which we thought in 1787 was leading us to deſtruction---give the State legiſlatures more power, take away part of that which is allotted to Congreſs, oppoſe and embarraſs its exerciſing what is left, and break the union as faſt as we can.

It cannot be that thoſe who ſound theſe alarms are alarmed. No encroachment on the State powers is made or threatened—there is no ſymptom of any diſpoſition in the public to countenance ſuch an attempt. Congreſs is not even accuſed of having exceeded its powers; it has repeatedly ſtopt ſhort of the limits, as in the judicial law and ſome others: Theſe writers ſee no danger on the other ſide; they are ſilent on the excluſion of federal officers from State aſſemblies, on the refuſal of State legiſlators to take the oath to ſupport the conſtitution---on the continuance of tender and paper money laws---on the diſcuſſions in the State aſſemblies of the exciſe law, &c. &c.---It is only Congreſs that uſurps powers and diſregards the conſtitution.

No friend of his country would approve the diſturbing its peace by uſurpation on the part of Congreſs. The wiſhes and the intereſts of the nation concur in keeping each government within its proper bounds. Time is daily ſoftening prejudices and binding more cloſely together the affections of our citizens. Knowledge is ſpreading, and liberty of courſe is better underſtood, and ſtands on a ſounder foundation than ever. The future arrangements of our government will depend on the people themſelves; and if thus enlightened, thus improving, they ſhould be ſo imprudent as to make or allow an unneceſſary change of the forms and powers of their legiſlatures, it would be ſtrange if their caſe ſhould become at once ſo bad that they could neither mend nor endure it—ſurely a free people could apply a remedy, as well as many palliatives of the evil.

It will not be denied that ſeparate legiſlatures are expoſed to the danger of claſhing. The danger, however, is aggravated by inſtructing the people to look with diſlike and fear towards Congreſs, and this they ſurely will if they believe that conſolidation is the greateſt and moſt probable danger they ſtand expoſed to. The conſtitution is the child of the people. It is not doubted they love it too well to ſuffer theſe men to execute upon it the judgment of Solomon, and to ſaw it in two.

Theſe writers have little affection for the union or a ſtrange apprehenſion of futurity when they repreſent conſolidation as worſe than ſchiſm or no union at all. It is not eaſy to imagine what could be worſe than a diviſion of the ſtates. The evil affords no room for palliatives. Rival or neighbour ſtates could not remain friends. Injuries would ſharpen reſentments, and hatred would become hereditary. And what could be gained or hoped for? With more enemies and thoſe within our preſent limits, ſhould we have leſs armies or taxes? Would a weaker government defend us, or would its yoke ſit lighter? Should we enjoy more liberty, more tranquility, or more wealth. What can be more ſhocking to a nation than its diſſolution, than brothers becoming enemies and ſeeking each other's blood.

Thoſe writers who repreſent conſolidation as worſe than a ſeparation of the ſtates, are great admirers of the French revolution. France has indeed recovered its liberty, and one of the firſt uſes it made of it was to break down the provincial governments, and to conſolidate the whole nation into one body. France has ſeven times more people than the United States, a navy, colonies in every quarter of the earth, and a vaſt trade. The preſent happy order of things is not to be changed to follow the example of France—but no man will believe that it is not better to adopt that example than to ſuffer a ſeparation of the union. That we may not be driven to this alternative, let us contradict thoſe who repreſent conſolidation as no improbable event, and yet as the worſt of all political evils.

A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

[*If the following remarks are not predicated on the idea that* "GOVERNMENT IS A NECESSARY EVIL"---*they are ſanctioned by the ſentiment, that* "ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."]

FROM THOMAS's MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

SUTTON, *January* 11, 1792.

To Maſter KIDDER.

SIR,

IT is a common report, that a ſchool diſtrict engaged you to teach their ſchool this winter; which ſchool you ſet up and taught ſome days; but in the mean while another teacher was conſulted, and a diſtrict meeting appointed to anſwer the requeſt of a certain gentleman; but his requeſt was totally diſregarded, and the time ſpent in diſputing, whether your government ſhould be regarded by their children, or not. And when the vote was taken, four appeared for your government, and four againſt it. Then one of your ſcholars, who was under age, put in the caſting vote, which turned you out of the diſtrict; or you muſt give up your government, which, by judicious men, is ſuppoſed to be good.——Now, Sir, whether this report be true, or falſe, I know not; and who the gentlemen are, is none of my buſineſs: But the abovementioned report, is the occaſion of my writing to you upon government. Neither do I wiſh to apply my obſervations upon government, to thoſe gentlemen in particular; but to the character deſerving.

Government is an inſtitution of Heaven. When man was firſt formed, he was put under law and government; the violation of which, has introduced into the world, all the evil which now is, or perhaps will be; which was effected by the inſtigation of the devil; and by him and his emiſſaries, this rebellion is ſtill going on. But the ſeed of the woman hath undertaken to put a check to it, and to introduce good order and government again; which he will do effectually among his children, which apparently diſtinguiſhes them from the children of the devil. Now wherever you find godly parents, the man, according to the order of Heaven, takes the lead, and the wife is in ſubjection; and their utmoſt endeavor is to ſubject their children to good order. For the welfare of this riſing nation, depends much upon the good government of parents and ſchool teachers, toward the blooming youth: For the want of which, the Sabbath may be violated, gaols crowded, whipping poſts employed, and gallowſes loaded, &c.

Now, Sir, a Waſhington placed for the defence of this nation, will be of no avail, if children may govern their parents; for parents muſt govern in ſtate and town matters; and if they are governed by their children, and their children by the devil, then On whoſe ſhoulders is government?

To conclude, Sir, I was informed, that with all modeſty, you ſtood your ground like an hero: And an hero in the field, cannot better ſerve his country, than you can in your ſchool, by ſubjecting your pupils to good order and government.

From your friend.

SAMUEL WATERS.

Mr. ASHBEL KIDDER.

P. S. If children can rule their parents and ſchool teachers while under age, who is there whom they cannot rule when they come to years? They feel every way qualified to rule kingdoms and ſtates; and all muſt bow to them, or there are diſturbances in neighbourhoods, noiſy town-meetings, mobs, inſurrections; and kingdoms and ſtates, by them are diſquieted. This ground alſo produces tavern-haunting, horſe-jockying, card-playing, thieving, robbing, rioting, murder, and all manner of vicious practices. But, will not God ſhorten their days? Will not the earth open her mouth quickly, and ſwallow them up, as ſhe did Korah? For by them the government of Heaven is ſtruck at: If ſo, the neglect of proper government, by parents, maſters and ſchool teachers, "is no leſs than a wicked conſpiracy, againſt both God and man."

I have only given you a general ſketch of my ſimple thoughts upon the education of children; and more eſpecially, ſome of the ill conſequences which accrue from the neglect of it.—Therefore, let us, by our examples, teach them every point of piety, eſpecially benevolence toward our enemies.

LONDON, January 7.

THE galleries in the National Aſſembly of France, continue the indecent practice of teſtifying their approbation by plaudits. Surely, one ſerious admonition from the Preſident would correct this.

A merchant at Dunkirk, named Peter du Burgo, is gone off with two hundred thouſand livres, the property of various creditors. He has deſtroyed or carried away all his books, accounts, &c.

The Pariſian Volunteers, upwards of thirty thouſand in number, are now become a well diſciplined body. Great harmony reigns amongſt them, and they are united by one great and common intereſt. They are for the moſt part ſtrongly attached to the leading principles of the preſent conſtitution, and diſpoſed patiently to ſuffer the inconvenience of its defects, until by time and experience a remedy for theſe can be found, without endangering the ſafety of the whole. In the courſe of the laſt twelve months, they have had frequent communications with each other, and the ſentiments of the majority are known to each individual. They ſee with indignation the preſent effervеſcence in different parts of the kingdom, and the ſource of this they know to be in the capital.

Legiſlative and municipal enquiries will ſoon lead to a full diſcovery of the authors; and in the puniſhment of theſe the immediate ſafety of the nation depends.

The duration of the treaty between Ruſſia and Sweden is to be for eight years. The four Swediſh plenipotentiaries have each received a rich ſnuff-box, and 3 000 ducats in ſpecie. The Ruſſian general de Pahlen, has on the other hand been gratified by the king of Sweden with his picture ſurrounded by diamonds, and with a very valuable ring from the queen.

After a late interview between the Elector of Saxony and the King of Pruſſia at Cunereſdorf, they ſat down to a grand entertainment, in a magnificent ſaloon, built by his Majeſty expreſſly for that purpoſe.

The Elector of Saxony inſiſts on the following ſtipulations previous to his proviſional acceptance of the crown of Poland.

1ſt. That no decree of the States ſhall have the force of a law, without the royal ſanction.

2dly. That the marriage of the Princeſs of Saxony ſhall entirely depend upon her auguſt parents; and,

3dly. That the King ſhall command the army, and be independant of any military controul whatever.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to the Editor of the Gazetteer, dated Dec. 19.

"The leading features in the ſtate of this capital remain pretty much the ſame as they have been deſcribed in my former letters. Happily the extreme violence which lately prevailed has been attended with ſome good effects; an union of the moderate party has in conſequence been formed, and is at preſent predominant in the Aſſembly. More prudent meaſures have been adopted, and the proceedings of government marked with more confidence.

"The King has been exceedingly popular ſince his late reſolutions. Nothing indeed could be better calculated to conciliate the public mind: A war againſt the emigrants, and thoſe German Princes who favor their deſigns, is now the general cry, and inſtead of dreading an attack, they are eager to commence hoſtilities! The appointment of La Fayette as one of the Generals, affords the higheſt ſatisfaction. No perſon can be better qualified to defend the new conſtitution, than he who had ſo great a ſhare in eſtabliſhing it. None has been engaged in public with more advantage to the community, or a character more irreproachable to himſelf.

"M. Pethion has commenced his office of mayor with great activity. The vigor of his proceedings againſt gamblers has been attended with the moſt uſeful effects. Along with the morals he has not failed to attend to the appearances of the city, and is at preſent buſy to promote the convenience and beauty of the ſtreets.

"The ſtate of credit is very fluctuating. The ſame lamentable ſcarcity of money remains. The late changes in the ſtate of credit have, however, rather been for the better, and from the popularity of the meaſures now adopted by government, we truſt will continue to improve."

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
On the new Representation Bill.

MR. SMITH (S. C.) in the Chair.—The bill was read through by the Clerk.

The first section being repeated by the Chairman—Mr. Seney moved that the blank in the 16th line should be filled with the word thirty—which would determine that the ratio of representation should be 30,000.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Hillhouse, on the old ground of its unequal operation.

Mr. Gerry replied to Mr. Hillhouse—He observed that this apportionment on the aggregate federal number, would be more equal than by the ratio of 33,000—but this had been rejected by the Senate; and as the ratio of 33,000 would not perfectly cure the difficulty, and would operate to reduce the whole number of the representatives, he conceived that no new light had been thrown on the subject to induce the House to consent to such diminution.

Mr. Mercer entered into a general view of the subject—He supported a large representation—and urged its importance, as it respects the democratical part of the community.—The theory of government is the same, said he, whether it respects a free or a despotic government—it is not a small number that can govern in any country—Standing armies supply in despotic governments, the place of a large representation in a free government—Still the operations of government in both cases, depend on a large number of people.

The question for inserting 30,000 was carried in the affirmative, 30 to 21.

Mr. Mercer then moved to strike out the third day of March, 1793, and to insert the first day of October, 1792—refering to the period when the states shall be represented by the number arising from the first enumeration.

He informed the House that Virginia had already made provision to send forward their supplementary numbers.—He urged the right of the states respectively to fill up their representation agreeable to the enumeration, &c.

Mr. Gerry supported the motion.

Mr. Hillhouse suggested another mode—He proposed that the present Congress should expire after the present session, and a new House be elected agreeable to the census, to meet at the time to which the present Congress may be adjourned—He urged many advantages which would result from this plan.

Mr. Mercer said his idea was, that the chusing these additional members would be only filling up vacancies.

Mr. Murray was for striking out the third day of March, 1793, for the purpose of inserting an earlier day—The great objection is an inconvenience—It is said the members which now compose this House will have to continue by law another session, and the supplemental members would have to continue but to fill the intermediate space of time from the election to the third of March. He begged gentlemen to give him leave to say, that the only possible obstacle to their thinking as he did, arose from themselves:—from a desire, he would not say how disinterested, to continue in power longer than they were entitled to remain under the constitution. The act of Congress declaratory of the time which members were to continue, was the sole obstacle to the gratification of the people in one of their best rights—This act, founded in error ought previously to be repealed, and then no difficulty either from the construction of the constitution or from inconvenience, could be raised to the wish that the additional representatives should take their seats immediately after the next general election. This act produced a mischievous and unthought-of solecism in the government—It separated representation from confidence, and violated responsibility, which is the very soul of the government.—The people could not but be astonished, that after the last general election, the members of Congress whom they had not chosen, still continued there to hold their seats, and to act as upon their confidence and trust. Surely one of the most obvious truths in a government by representation is, that election shall be the criterion of confidence—and that a continuance to discharge a trust after it is withdrawn, overturns every idea of representation. He wished the committee to reflect that the principal objection to the motion was easily removed, if members would act a disinterested part:—and that if it be admitted that the duration of the present Congress is the objection to the admission of the supplemental members, gentlemen cannot hesitate between the gratification of what evidently appears to be the rights of the people under a fair construction of the constitution, and a declaratory law which is repealable, and which is so contrary to reason—The objection is removable—the right is permanent. It is certainly of more consequence to adhere to the principle of a just and numerous representation, and to adopt an early day to give it operation, than to give the principle the go-by, merely to support a stretched duration of our term, under a law that oversets the most obvious truths and reasoning on representation. As to the members from Georgia, if the law giving an extra term to the seats of members were not repealed, he would still vote for Georgia's having three members till the term expired—but at all events he hoped the motion would be agreed to.

The motion was finally disagreed to.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.
In committee of the whole on the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice-President, &c.

A motion made yesterday, to insert a clause restricting the number of electors to the number of the present Senate and House of Representatives being put and negatived.

Mr. Gerry moved to insert a clause, which specifies that "the electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives, to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time when the President and Vice-President thus to be chosen should come into office; provided always that where no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of chusing electors, then the number of electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives."

This motion with very little objection was adopted; its propriety will appear from the following remarks made by Mr. Murray who said, he was in favor of the whole, both the proposition and the proviso; the first meditates a more equal representation of the wishes of the people of America in the election of the two great officers of the State; the proviso guards against a confusion which might take place without the provision. The present representation in Congress is by no means equal—the States in their conventional deliberation produced the present proportion of representatives, more from compromise than authenticated data; no census had then measured to the public the proportions of population, which one State bore to another, and Representatives including Senators and electors of President and Vice-President, being the same in number, and the scale of Representatives being unfounded in facts and evidence, the inequality which is evident, is not to be wondered at. This proposition remedies the inequality; the proviso was not perfectly agreeable to his wishes; but as it refers the number of electors to a scale of representation ascertained by an actual enumeration, and at the same time will remove the probability of confusion by making each State uniform with others as to the rule of fixing the number of electors, he should vote for it. This was a great object attained. It is not a difficult thing to foresee, without jealousy or suspicion, that unless the States are uniform as to the rule of apportioning electors, the repose of the Union might be violated. Should this law refer to an apportionment to be hereafter made by Congress this event might take place. A disagreement might happen between this House and the Senate, and in the tumults and contumacy by which they might be agitated towards each other, no apportionment might be made; in this situation the executive would be left at the mercy of the two Houses and the order of things violently deranged.—But even if the people having a census before them, though not acted on by Congress, were to make their elections agreeably to what might be their respective ideas of the apportionment to which the census apparently entitled them, yet we are not certain that they would all act by a uniform rule—and if they acted without such rule, there might appear before the tribunal of the public two Presidents, or two men of great power claiming the Presidency of America—This would be an evil of great and alarming size—and one which he so much deprecated, that he willingly yielded to the proviso, which he thought would tend to lessen the opportunity by which designing men could effect it.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

The Speaker laid before the House a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of the trustees of Wilmington College, and a report from the Attorney General, on the petition of A. Jackson—which were read and ordered to lie on the table—as also another from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution, passed on the 8th instant, directing him to report to the House the *Ways* and *Means*, by which, in his opinion, the additional sums, necessary for the public service, ought to be raised.

In this last report the Secretary proposes an alteration in the impost duties on certain foreign articles, and to have them rated as follows:

		Cents.	
Madeira Wine	London Particular, pr. gall.	56	
	London Market,	49	
	Every other quality,	40	
Sherry	33 cents.	Oporto	25
St. Luca	30	Teneriffe & Fayal	20
Lisbon	25		

Spirits distilled from Grain, or in which grain is the principal ingredient, *Cents.*

First class of proof, -	28 pr. gall.
2 - - - - -	29
3 - - - -	31
4 - - - -	34
5 - - -	40
6 - - - -	50
Other distilled Spirits,	
Second class and under	24
3 - - -	27
4 - - -	31
5 - - - -	37
6 - - -	45
Beer, Ale and Porter,	8
Steel per cwt.	100
Cocoa and Chocolate,	2
Playing Cards,	25
Shoes and Slippers, of silk and stuff, per pair,	20
Do. of leather,	10
Glass (except bottles) guns, pistols, starch, &c. ad. val.	15 per cent.
Vessels of tin, copper, &c.	10 do.
Oils, Cosmetics, Dentrifice Powders, printed Books, &c.	10 do.

and all goods now rated at 5½ per cent. to be raised to 7½ per cent. Salt to be raised 1-6 of the present duty—from all which it is proposed to draw an additional revenue, viz. from Madeira Wine, of which the average imported is 300,000 gallons. 36,000 *Dols.*

Other Wines, 700,000 gallons,	31,000
Distilled Spirits,	73,000
Salt,	40,000
Malt Liquors, Cocoa, Playing Cards, other articles, ad. val.	93,500
2 per cent. addition on those at 5½	250,000
Total,	523,500

Which, with the surplus in the Treasury of the preceding year, will make up the sum wanted.

Ordered, that this report be taken up in committee of the whole on Friday next.

A motion laid on the table by Mr. Williamson, on the 6th inst. being called up and agreed to, a committee was pursuant thereto appointed, to bring in a bill to amend the impost law, so far as to permit the landing of salt at certain ware houses belonging to the fisheries, and to provide for an allowance of a drawback of the duties on the salt used on provisions exported.

The House then took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the Senate to the representation bill.

The first amendment, by which the Senate propose, without any fixed ratio applicable to the respective number of inhabitants in each of the several states, to increase the representation from 112 members (the number settled by the House, at the ratio of one for every thirty thousand) to 120, by the addition of one member to each of the following states, viz. N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Delaware, N. Carolina, and S. Carolina,—was productive of a warm debate, in which a dissolution of the government was talked of as an event in no very distant perspective, in case the House should, in compliance with the views of the Senate, adopt a mode of apportionment, so arbitrary, and so directly tending to destroy the individuality of the states, and to swallow them all up in a general consolidation.

The question being finally taken on concurring with the Senate, it passed in the negative—Yeas 30—nays 31.

YEAS.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clarke, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sylvester, Thatcher, Treadwell, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward.—30.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Brown, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Groves, Heister, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenburg, Page, Parker, Seney, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamson, Willis.—31.

The other amendments being also disagreed to—Mr. W. Smith moved for the appointment of a committee, to confer with such committee as the Senate might appoint, to consider said amendments. The motion being agreed to, Messrs. Madison, Findley, Baldwin, Hillhouse, and W. Smith, were appointed for that purpose.

A motion was laid on the table for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill, to confirm the award of the referees between the United States and Comfort Sands and others.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Among a variety of private petitions, which were read, was one from Capt. John M'Pherson, ſetting forth, that he has diſcovered an infallible method of aſcertaining the Longitude to a degree of preciſion far beyond Mr. Churchman's pretenſions; and requeſting that Congreſs, for the purpoſe of enabling him to prove his theory by experiments, will ſend him out in the character of a gentleman, on a voyage to France, with proper recommendations to their good ally, the King of the French.——Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Cornelius Cooper, praying for a repeal of ſo much of the impoſt law as relates to Briſtles, and the impoſition of an additional duty on the importation of trunks and bruſhes, was referred to the committee of the whole houſe on the report from the Secretary of the Treaſury on Manufactures.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, notifying the houſe, that he had this day approved and ſigned "An act declaring the conſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the ſtate of Maryland, &c. &c.

A meſſage from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that they had agreed to the propoſed conference on the ſubject of the diſagreeing amendments of both houſes, to the Repreſentative Bill, and had, on their part, appointed managers;—alſo, that they inſiſted on ſome, and had receded from others of their amendments to the bill for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids, and other perſons;—and alſo, that they had paſſed a bill for the erection of a light-houſe on Montaugh Point, in the ſtate of New-York—to which they requeſted the concurrence of the houſe.

Mr. Otis delivered a ſecond meſſage, notifying that the Senate had, with amendments, paſſed a bill (ſent to them from the houſe) providing for the ſettlement of the claims of perſons under particular circumſtances, barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed.

The order of the day, on the Georgia Election, being called for,

Mr. W. Smith withdrew the motion he had made on Friday laſt, for tranſmitting to the executive of Georgia a copy of the reſolution reſpecting General Wayne's election:—and in lieu thereof, propoſed one to the following effect:

"Reſolved, That the ſeat of Anthony Wayne, as a member of this houſe, is, and the ſame is hereby declared to be vacant——Ordered, that the Speaker do tranſmit a copy of the preceding reſolution, and of this order, to the executive of the ſtate of Georgia, to the end that the ſaid executive may iſſue writs of election to fill the ſaid vacancy."

Mr. Giles (with the conſent of Mr. Smith, who waved his motion for the purpoſe) moved the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, That the petitioner, James Jackſon, is entitled to a ſeat in this Houſe, as a member for the lower diſtrict of the ſtate of Georgia: and that the right of petitioning againſt the election of the ſaid James Jackſon, be reſerved to all perſons, at any time, during the term for which he was elected."

A lengthy debate took place, reſpecting the right of the Houſe to pronounce a deciſion on General Jackſon's election; and how far the illegality of one part of an election may operate to the invalidation of the whole.——Without taking the queſtion, the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

A bill to erect a light-houſe on Montaugh Point, in the ſtate of New-York, received from the Senate yeſterday, was read a firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the ſettlement of claims of perſons barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed," were taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

The Senate having receded from ſome, and inſiſted on others of their amendments to the bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of certain widows, orphans, and other perſons"—which had been diſagreed to by the Houſe—the Houſe took into conſideration the amendments thus inſiſted on by the Senate, and concurred therein.

The order of the day, on Mr. Giles' motion, reſpecting the Georgia Election, was taken up, and debated till after 3 o'clock—when the Houſe (without coming to a deciſion) adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, March 8.

Married, on Tueſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Maxcy, Mr. THOMAS P. IVES, to the amiable Miſs HOPE BROWN, daughter of the late Nicholas Brown, Eſq. On this happy occaſion, the elegant *Chandelier* in the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe was lighted by the Society, as well to teſtify their joy on the auſpicious event, as to evince their grateful ſenſibility to the young lady, for her truly generous Donation to the Society, by which the ſacred Temple is ſo richly and beautifully embelliſhed.

S A L E M, March 6.

The beautiful new ſhip Grand Turk, 550 tons burthen, built in this town, and furniſhed with ſails and rigging from the Salem factories, is ready to ſail with the firſt fair wind for Calcutta, in the East-Indies: ſhe is commanded by Capt. Benjamin Hodges.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

TO criminate the proceedings of government, is a taſk at once eaſy and pleaſing; eaſy, as it requires not the talents of inventive genius; pleaſing, as it accords with the diſpoſition to repining and complaint, ſo predominant in human nature.

To theſe cauſes may be traced the bitter revilings which fill many of our papers of late, againſt the management of public affairs. It is the misfortune of mankind that they look for happineſs in every other ſituation than that they happen to be in; expecting to derive relief from every change, they rove from bough to bough, not like the bee, to inhale their ſweets, but in ſearch of thorns to enhance their pain.

Prior to that eventful period which gave us the form of government we now poſſeſs, the mind was borne on the wings of pleaſing anticipation; this epocha was anxiouſly looked to as the period which would produce the tree of our political life; but no ſooner do we find ourſelves in the enjoyment of it, than the cold hand of diſcontent is employed to chill its bloſſoms, and deſtroy the maturity of its fruit.

Government is of too ſacred and ſerious a nature, of too great importance to the welfare of ſociety, to be raiſed up as children do their card houſes, merely for the pleaſure of tumbling them down again.

It is a duty incumbent on thoſe who are ſo ready to rail at the preſent plans of adminiſtration, to offer ſome ſubſtitute in their ſtead; without this, their work is but imperfectly done; without this, their views are but half viſible; or may be juſtly preſumed to originate from flagitious principles: that the authors of them are either weak or wicked, is the neceſſary deduction.

What opinion ſhould we have of a perſon, who, meeting us on a journey, ſhould inform us that the road we were in was not the one leading to the place of our deſtination, unleſs he proceeded to deſignate the true path? Should we not ſuſpect deſign maſked under apparent friendſhip, and a wiſh to bewilder us, to anſwer ſome ſiniſter purpoſe? We certainly ſhould: then how ſuperiorly aggravated muſt be his crime who endeavors to ſtagger the confidence of a whole people, in regard to thoſe meaſures in which they place their ſafety and happineſs, unleſs he points out the true magnet leading to theſe invaluable objects: happily their failure in this reſpect, by evincing the motives of their actions, tends to obviate the malignity of their effect.

There is a conſiderable number of politicians in all governments, who are always enemies to the preſent eſtabliſhment; not becauſe it is an ill one, or becauſe thoſe who adminiſter it betray their truſt, bnt becauſe they themſelves are not in it.

Hiſtory, ancient and modern, is replete with evidences of the purſuits above alluded to, and their fatal conſequences. Such have been the favorite themes of the demagogues of every age & country. Such have ever been uſed as ſtirrups by which to mount into the ſaddle of power, to ride over the necks of their fellow-citizens—the moſt vociferous advocates for liberty, have been often found its firſt and moſt powerful enemies. It is to be hoped that Americans, who have a government the offspring of unbiaſſed judgment and ſound underſtanding, will never permit the miſts of party paſſion or prejudice to cloud the rays of reaſon; but that thro' the whole tenor of their political exiſtence, they will exemplify to the world the ſuperior power of public virtue.

VIATOR.

Philadelphia, March 21.

By the Ship Britannia, arrived at New-York, in 32 days from Greenock, accounts are received to 6th February:—They ſtate, That the military preparations go on at Vienna, in Pruſſia and Sweden—That the Emperor has revoked the amneſty granted to the States of Brabant—That the Biſhop of Treves has fulfilled what was required of him by the law of nations in reſpect to the French emigrants—That the refugees in his eſtates cannot be conſidered but as peaceable travellers and ſojourners—That an embargo has been laid on all ſhips at Dunkirk,—this being conſtrued by the municipality to extend to French veſſels, the Engliſh ſhipping ſailed immediately—The Swallow packet has arrived from India; Lord Cornwallis's army had returned to Bangalore, where it was well ſupplied with proviſions, and had not been moleſted by Tippoo——The Engliſh have taken the Fort of Ryacottah and Oſſour, the place which Lord Cornwallis announced his intention to attack.

In Auguſt Tippoo attacked Coimbatur, but was repulſed——A party of the Mahrattas, who continue firm to the Engliſh, had been defeated by Tippoo, and loſt 7,000 men.

It does not appear that Lord Cornwallis had re-commenced his operations for the capture of Seringapatam.

Freſh overtures of treating had been made by Tippoo—but Lord Cornwallis refuſed to treat in any way but that of writing. The Engliſh Eaſt-India Company has ſent out this year 400,000l. in ſpecie. An embaſſy is intended for China, which is offered to Lord Macartney.

On the 16th January the National Aſſembly decreed that Louis Staniſlaus Xavier, French Prince, has forfeited his right to the Sovereignty.

By accounts from Savannah (ſays a New-York paper) it appears that Gen. Bowles has taken a ſmall fort belonging to the Spaniards, in conſequence of which the Governor of Eaſt-Florida has offered a reward of two thouſand dollars for his head.

Richard Morris, Eſq. late Chief Juſtice of the ſtate of New-York, is appointed Superviſor of New-York diſtrict, *vice* William S. Smith, Eſq. who has reſigned.

The ſuperintendant of this port cautions all perſons employed in conducting veſſels to and from the ſame, from ſtanding too cloſe in towards the piers at Mud-Iſland; the outermoſt of the ſaid piers having been ſo far deſtroyed by the late breaking up of the ice, that no part thereof is to be ſeen except at very low tides.

In the Maſſachuſetts criminal code, but ſeven offences are conſidered as capital—in ſome others of the ſtates the number may be leſs. According to Judge Blackſtone, no leſs than one hundred and ſixty are declared by a ſtatute of the Parliament of England to be capital offences.

The following gentlemen are choſen Directors of the Bank of New London.

Meſſrs. Jedediah Huntington, Joſhua Lathrop, Marvin Wait, Joſeph Howland, William Stewart, Daniel L. Coit, Edward Hallam, Samuel Woodbridge, Guy Richards, Joſeph Williams, Samuel Wheat, Joſeph Perkins, George Philips.

After which the Directors met and made choice of Jedediah Huntington, Eſq. Preſident, and Mr. John Hallam, Caſhier.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

"The malignant pleaſure of blaming the preſent, and applauding the paſt, was charged on mankind by *Tacitus*, and has been continued by moraliſts to this day—Every warm patriot muſt feel in his own breaſt a refutation of the calumny"—as it may be extended to the ſituation of the United States. We cannot, however, pleaſe ourſelves with the expectation of an univerſal approbation either of conſtitution, laws, men or meaſures—for there are, and always will be, perſons of ſo peculiar a caſt, that they ſeem fated to derive no ſatisfaction from contemplating the works of either God or man.

The public liberty ſhould have vigilant watchmen—but its greateſt dangers ariſe from thoſe who cry *Wolf* too frequently.

While thoſe who diſſeminate principles that have a tendency to make mankind better fathers, brothers and citizens, merit more from their country than thoſe who atchieve the moſt ſplendid victories—thoſe on the other hand, who by their writings attempt to weaken the bonds of ſociety, by teaching the principles of a ſelfiſh policy, and inculcating doctrines that confound all diſtinctions of right and wrong, are more injurious to the world than earthquakes which depopulate whole regions.

While the new conſtitution was under the conſideration of the people, preparatory to its adoption, one of its bitter and perſevering enemies was aſked, whether he had read a particular publication, which was in favor of the inſtrument? His anſwer was, that he had made up his mind, and was determined not to trouble himſelf with reading any ſpeculations on the ſubject.—If perſons, who at the preſent day are ſo zealous and induſtrious in poiſoning the public mind, would adopt a different line of conduct from the above, we ſhould not ſee ſo many bareface falſhoods attempted to be palmed on it, reſpecting the exciſe, impoſt, &c. &c.

Funding the public debt, is opening Pandora's box—What was to have been preferred? Why, annual proviſions to pay the intereſt. This would have been pretty, indeed!—A debt under the management of 100 financiers!—The ſpeculators have loſt a glorious harveſt—ſtop—there was a ſhorter cut to the end of the buſineſs.

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has made the following Appointments and Promotions:——

Appointments for Twelve Companies of Infantry.

	Captains.	*Lieutenants.*	*Enſigns.*
Vermont.	William Eaton	James Underhill	Charles Hyde
New-York.	Iſaac Guion	Robert Cochran	Nanning J. Viſcher
New-Jerſey.	Zebulon Pike	John Read	John Polhemus
Pennſylvania.	Jacob Slough	Robert Thompſon	John Paine
Delaware.	James Wells	M. Bines, *Pennſ.*	Wm. Diven, *Pennſ.*
Maryland.	Henry Carberry	Benjamin Price	Campbell Smith
	Wm. Buchannan	Henry De Butts	Wm. Pitt Galſaway
	William Lewis	Joſeph Gough	Charles Wright
Virginia.	Nicholas Hannah	William M'Rea	Aaron Gregg
	Joſeph Brock,	Henry B. Towles	Peter Grayſon
	John Heth	Samuel Tinſley	Peter Marks
N. Carolina.	Joſeph Kerr	Thomas E. Sumner	Samuel Davidſon

Promotions and Appointments in the Battalion of Artillery.

PROMOTIONS.

Henry Burbeck, *Major Commandant*, vice Ferguſon, killed November 4, 1791.

John Peirce, *Captain*, vice Savage, reſigned October 15, 1791.

Moſes Porter, *Captain*, vice Burbeck, promoted Nov. 4, 1791.

Daniel M'Lane, *Captain*, vice Bradford, killed Nov. 4, 1791.

George Demlar, *Lieutenant*, vice Spear, killed 4th November, 1791; promoted from an Enſigncy in 2d Regiment, to rank from 5th March, 1792.

APPOINTMENTS.

Joſeph Elliot, *Lieutenant*, vice Peirce, promoted. (*SouthCarolina*)
Purcy Pope, *do.* vice Porter, do. (*Virginia*)
Ebenezer Maſſey, *do.* vice M'Lane, do. (*Maryland*)

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	——Country	8c	10c
	Chocolate	17c	18c
	Cinnamon	2d 40c	2d 67c
	Cloves	1d	33c
	Coal pr. buſhel	20c	22c
	Cocoa pr. cwt.	10d 67c	11d 33c
	Coffee pr. lb.	18c	
	Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	
	Cordage	7d 67c	8d
	Cotton pr. lb.	27c	37c
	Currants	13c	
	Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c	
	——Ravens	8d 93c	9d 67c
	Feathers pr. lb.	40c	44c
	Flax	10c	
	Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c	90c
	Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	5d	13c
	——Common,	4d	74c
	——Bur middlings, beſt	4d	13c
	——Meal, Indian	2d	67c
	——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw.	1d	1d 33c
	Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d	
	Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,	4d	4d 33c
	Do. pr. gall.	80c	
	Glue, pr. cwt.	20d	21d 33c
	Ginger, white race	7d	7d 33c
	Ditto, common	7d	20c
	Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9c	
	Ginſeng,	20c	24c
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, fine glazed	4d	
GRAIN	Wheat pr. buſh	90c	93c
	Rye	50c	54c
	Oats	26c	
	Indian corn	40c	44c
	Barley	60c	63c
	——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c	
	Buckwheat per buſh.	40c	
	Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d	146. 67c
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	Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
	——Carolina	40c	1d
	Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d	33c
IRON	Caſtings pr. cwt	3d	47c
	Bar pr. ton,	82d	6c
	Pig	24d	26d 67c
	Sheet	173d	33c
	Nail rods	96d	
	Junk, pr. cwt.	4d	5d
	Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c	10c
	Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
	——in bars	7d	
	Lead, white	10d	10d 67c
	——red	6d 40c	6d 67c
	Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c	17c 20c
	Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c	6d
	Log wood	24d	
	Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
	Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d	
	——ſecond quality	6d	67c
	Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c	20c
	Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c	2d
	Maſt ſpars	33c	67c
	Molaſſes pr. gall.	46c	50c
	Muſtard per. lb.	87c	
	Mahogany pr. foot,	10c	
	Nails, 10d 12d and 20d	——10c	
	Nutmegs pr. lb.	8d	
OIL	Linſeed, pr. gall.	50c	
	Olive	87c	
	Ditto pr. caſe,	2d	50c
	Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box	10d	
	——baſkets 12 bottles	5d	
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	Antigua	90c	
	Windward	80c	83c
	Barbadoes	77c	
	Country, N. E.	59c	
	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
	Saſſafras pr. ton	6d	8d
	Shot	140d	
STEEL	German pr. lb.	9c	
	Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	110d	
	American pr. ton	113d 33c	
	Crowley's pr. fag	10d 67c	
	Snake root pr. lb.	20c	42c
	Soap, Brown	6c	
	——White	8c	
	——Caſtile	11c	
	Starch	7c	
	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d	60c
	Spermaceti, refined,	48c	
	Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1, per yard,	28c	
	——Boſton, No. I.	30c	
	——No. II.	29c	
	——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	12d	
SUGAR	Lump, pr. lb	22c	
	Loaf, ſingle refined	25c	
	Ditto, double do.	36c	
	Havannah, white	17c	18c
	Ditto, brown,	16c	
	Muſco. pr. cwt	14d	16d 33c
	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c	37c
SALT	Allum pr. buſh.	24c	2 c
	Liverpool	29c	
	Cadiz	23c	24c
	Liſbon	25c	27c
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d	13d 33
	Do. L O.	15d 33c	16d 67c
	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c	40c
	Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
	Do. long dreſſed	12d	13d 33c
	Scantling, heart,	23d	33c
	——Sap	8d	8d 67c
STAVES	Pipe pr. 1000	30d	
	W. O. hogſhead	19d	33c
	R. O. do.	19d	50c
	Leogan	16d	
	Barrel	10d	
	Heading	26d	67c
SKINS	Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d	67c
	Minks	20c	40c
	Fox, grey	40c	80c
	——red	1d	20c
	Martins	24c	1d
	Fiſhers	33c	67c
	Bears	3d	
	Racoons	27c	60c
	Muſk-rats	11c	20c
	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
	Deer, in hair	20c	30c
	Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d	
	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. beſt	3d 60c	73c
	——inferior	2d 67c	3d
	——old	4d	67c
	Rappahannock	2d	50c 3d
	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c	8d
	Dark	2d	40c
	Long-leaf	2d	40c
	Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 0d	93c
	Carolina, new	2d 7c	3d
	——old	do.	
TEAS	Hyſon pr. lb.	93c	1d 28c
	Hyſon ſkin,	53c	67c
	Souchong,	50c	93c
	Congo,	43c	50c
	Bohea,	34c	36c
	Tallow, refined	9c	
	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
	Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c	53c
	Vermillion	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Varniſh,	33c	37c
WINE	Madeira, pr. p.	106d	200d
	Liſbon	96d	100d
	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c	60c
	Fayal	44c	49c
	Port pr. p.	106d	67c 120d
	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d	
	Claret	4d	6d
	Sherry pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
	Malaga	77c	80c
	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c	27c
	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, Londn, 90 days	10⅔ pr. ct. under par.
60 days	8⅔
30 days	6⅔
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	39c
90 days	38c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d 44c
France, 60 days	80c

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

THE EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *moſt earneſtly requeſts that thoſe of his ſubſcribers, whoſe arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as ſoon as poſſible—at fartheſt, before the firſt day of June next.*

Thoſe perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to patronize this GAZETTE *after the* Poſt-Office Law *ſhall go into operation, will pleaſe to ſignify their intention to the* Deputy Poſt-Maſters *in the* United States, *who are requeſted to forward ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be received, to the* Editor, *previous to the ſaid firſt of June.*——*The terms of ſubſcription are* Three Dollars *per annum, excluſive of poſtage—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the firſt ſix months.*

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of *April* next, at the Houſe of JOHN THOMPSON, in the City of *Perth-Amboy*, or at private Sale before,

A FARM, containing about four hundred acres of upland and ſalt meadow, lying within three quarters of a mile of ſaid city; is a great part bounded on the ſound, and on a navigable creek, on which is a good mill ſeat. There are on the farm ſeveral eligible ſituations for building, with delightful proſpects, excellent brooks and ſprings; a large apple orchard, and ſome fruit trees of other kinds, and a ſufficient quantity of fire-wood. The ſoil is good for graſs and moſt kinds of grain, and may at ſmall expence, from the conveniency of the ſalt meadow, and other advantages of manure, be made equal to any farm in New-Jerſey.—It will be ſold all together, or in two or three diviſions, as ſhall appear beſt to ſuit thoſe inclined to purchaſe.

For further particulars, previous to or at the time of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers. JOHN HALSTED, and

(4t) MATTHIAS HALSTED.

CONTRACTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 6, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March inſtant, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States, viz.

For the INFANTRY *and* ARTILLERY.

4,608 hats	18,460 ſhirts
4,608 coats	7,956 pairs of ſocks
4,608 veſts	4,608 blankets
8,668 woolen overalls	4,608 ſtocks
9,216 linen ditto	4,608 ſtock claſps
18,376 pairs of ſhoes	4,608 pairs of buckles.

For the CAVALRY.

320 caps	640 do. of ſtockings
320 coats	1,280 ſhirts
320 veſts	320 blankets
320 pairs leather breeches	320 ſtocks
640 do. of boots	320 ſtock claſps.
320 do. of ſpurs	

Alſo, 1,200 rifle ſhirts, to be made of Ruſſia ſheeting.

Of the above clothing, five hundred ſuits are to be delivered on the 15th day of April next; one thouſand ſuits on the 15th day of May next; one thouſand five hundred ſuits on the 15th day of June next; and the remainder on the 15th day of July next.—The place of delivery may be either at New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors.

Propoſals will be received for the whole of the above mentioned clothing, or for any one component article ſeparately; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which may be ſeen at the War Office.

Good ſecurity for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract will be required. The payments will be on the delivery of the clothing; or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as may be deſired.

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (eptf)

SALES

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT, JOHN M. NESBIT, } Executors.
(eptm27) SAMUEL BENEZET,

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnſton*, deceaſed, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded ſoutherly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two moſt agreeable ſituations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houſes, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its ſituation on the river, has the advantage of fiſh of different kinds, in their ſeaſons, particularly of oyſters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy ſituation, capable of genteel and taſty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the beſt ſea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the ſea, the proſpect of its increaſing in value from that circumſtance, is by no means inconſiderable.

There will alſo be ſold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the oppoſite ſide of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be ſold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for ſupplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ſhip building, and other uſes, the tranſportation by water being eaſy and ſafe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of ſale, and the requiſite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and BOWES REED, } Truſtees to the ſaid Eſtate.

Likewiſe to be SOLD, at the ſame time and place.

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of Eaſt New-Jerſey, whereon the proprietary houſe lately ſtood. The elegant ſituation of this ſpot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand proſpect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudſon's rivers, where they diſembogue into the ſea to the Eaſt—and a moſt delightful one of the ſerpentine courſe of the Raritan river, for ſeveral miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the Weſt. The great quantity of ſtone neatly dreſſed, and brick, the remains of the houſe lately burned, will be nearly ſufficient for a new building; and a large ſtone ciſtern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient ſtable and coach-houſe, will greatly leſſen the expence of putting the place in order for the reſidence of a Gentleman.—There are few ſituations ſo eligible, particularly in the ſummer ſeaſon—when the cool ſea breezes, and the elevated ſituations, render them places of pleaſing retreat, from the confinement and ſultry air of the ſouthern ſtates and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15. 1792. (ep6w)

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Wilhamſburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ep9t)

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treaſury, all arrearages of fines, and to ſettle and depoſit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, on or before the firſt day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the ſaid firſt day of April, all Collectors who ſhall fail in complying with this requiſition, will be proceeded againſt according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
Philad. Feb. 25, 1792. of the City and Liberties.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.